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notices of dissatisfaction, filed by importers, with the appraisal of goods by the local appraisers. The word "protest" is a technical term applying only to protests against the rate of duty as fixed by the collector; the term is not applicable to requests for reappraisement.

On page 319 the author says that an owner dissatisfied with a reappraisement of the Board of General Appraisers can have a further appeal to a board of three general appraisers. This appeal is not an appeal from the Board of Appraisers, however, but is an appeal from the decision on valuation of a single member of the Board.

The author also states that there is a further appeal on reappraisements to the Circuit Court of Appeals. This is an error. Appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals are allowed only on questions pertaining to the rate of duty, such questions being raised by protest against the decision of the collector. From these protests there is an appeal to a board of three general appraisers and from that board to the Circuit Court of the United States. There is no appeal on reappraisements from the decision of the board of three general appraisers.

On page 426, in discussing national bank notes, the author states that these notes are legal tender. This is an error. While the notes are received at par by the United States, except for duties on imports, and while they are available for payment by the United States except for interest on the public debt and the redemption of the national currency, they are not legal tender.

The statement is also made that approved bonds other than those of the United States have been accepted and are deposited in the Treasury as a guaranty of national bank circulation by those who have the privilege of issuing national bank notes. The author here has fallen again into error. Under the law, no national bank notes can be or ever have been, issued, except on the security of United States government bonds. What the author has in mind is evidently the practice—wholly illegal, at least prior to the recent Act of 1907, although resorted to by Secretary Shaw prior to that Act—of making deposits of government money with national bank depositories, taking therefor securities other than United States government bonds.

On page 23 the author states that cabinet officers succeeding to the office of President of the United States in case of vacancies in the office of President and Vice-President, are to complete the terms in which the vacancies exist. This also seems to be an error. While under the recent act designating cabinet officers to fill the office of President provisions of the old law requiring a special election of President were abolished, yet the debates on the passage of the new law show clearly that the provision alluded to by the author that the new President must call Congress in session within twenty days, was enacted in order that Congress might then determine whether or not to order a special election or to permit the cabinet officer to serve out the term in which the vacancy occurred.

In spite of these and some other inaccuracies of statements, the book, as stated, will prove a useful work and is well worth the perusal of students of government.

C. S. H.

COLONIAL LAWS AND COURTS. Edited by Alexander Wood Renton and George Grenville Phillimore. Reprinted from Burge's Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Law. London: Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd. Boston: The Boston Book Company. 1907. pp. xxxi, 420. 8vo.

This volume is a republication of the first or introductory volume of Burge's Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws, and with the exception of the introductory chapters is rather a book of reference than for the general reader.

A brief sketch of the existing system of the laws of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, the common and canon law, is followed by a sketch of the law of France, French customary law and the modern codes, the law of the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Italy and all other European countries, the United States, and the South American Republics.

The authors are evidently believers in codification; for they say that to Georgia belongs the credit of first adopting a code of substantive law in 1860. Their statement that the common law as it exists in England was never enforced in all its provisions in any state is a little misleading (p. 38). For, with the ex-

ception of primogeniture and feudal tenures, it was enforced in many of the colonies, and is still expressly recognized in the constitution and statutes of most states. In fact, many even of the English statutes enacted prior to the fourth year of James I — as in New York and Maryland, the statutes enacted and adopted before July 4, 1776 — are part of the state law.

And it is putting it quite too strongly to say that what is common law in one state, is not in another. The reverse statement would be nearer the truth. When, too, in speaking of the states of the Union, the statement is made that the Code Napoleon has influenced the laws of Texas and Hayti, the reference to the latter country is misleading; as is the list of nearly forty states said to possess codes; for many of these are mere revisions of general statutes, in no sense complete codifications of the law like the code of California.

The bulk of the book is taken up with the laws of the colonies, of foreign nations, and their juridical constitutions. Thus, Chapter Two is given to the laws of the Empire of India; Chapter Three to the Roman-Dutch laws in Holland and the Dutch Colonies, the laws of Ceylon, South Africa, and British Guiana. Part Two is given entirely to the juridical constitutions of the British dominions outside of Great Britain. Part Three is taken up with matters of appeal to the Privy Council, showing in greatest detail the conditions upon which an appeal is allowed from British courts of justice outside of the United Kingdom.

F. J. S.

ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. By Philip T. Van Zile. Second Edition. Chicago: Callaghan & Company. 1908. pp. lxxiii, 856. 8vo.

Six years ago the first edition of this work was the subject of review. See 15 HARV. L. REV. 869. At that time it was said: "It is likely to prove particularly a student's book. It will nevertheless become a valuable book for practitioners from its concise analysis of an important subject." The publication of a second edition within relatively so short a time justifies the prediction of the reviewer.

A careful examination of the new edition shows that the author has rewritten much of the work, thereby greatly improving the form of statement. The division into chapters remains practically the same. There are but six sections more in the second edition than in the first; these are accounted for by the insertion of §§ 623-628 dealing with the liability of carriers for injury to servants caused by the negligence of fellow servants. The other sections are not, however, the same as in the first edition, the analyses and division of subject-matter being changed. Chapter XI has been almost wholly rewritten; and the law governing warehousemen has been stated more at length and with greater particularity.

Recent cases of importance have been incorporated, citation being now made to nearly 4000 cases. There is a good table of contents, and a serviceable analytic index, which has been enlarged by the addition of many new titles, and the expansion of a number of old ones, particularly that on connecting carriers. Taken all in all, the new edition is an improvement on what was a useful book, and it warrants the labor of the author and the publisher.

S. H. E. F.

MILITARY LAW AND THE PROCEDURE OF COURTS MARTIAL. By Edgar S. Dudley. London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1907. pp. ix, 650. 12mo.

The aim of this treatise, as the author states in his preface, is "to meet the existing necessity at the United States Military Academy for a text-book which would give a clear and thorough outline of the science of military law, including all recent changes and developments, and yet be contained within such brief compass as to be adapted for use in the instruction of Cadets within the limited period assigned to the study of the subject." In this aim the author has succeeded admirably. Critics will say, and say truly, that the work is in large measure but a new edition of the long line of earlier treatises, and particularly